

# THE POTENTIAL DANGERS OF SEXUALLY ORIENTED BUSINESSES

by

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A REPORT

submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree

MASTER OF SCIENCE REGIONAL AND COMMUNITY PLANNING

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KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY  
Manhattan, Kansas

2016

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## **Abstract**

An ongoing debate has taken place within the criminology and planning sectors. A major question that has been raised is, “Are sexually oriented businesses associated with high crime rates?” Though this may seem like an important topic for communities, there is currently a lack of empirical studies dealing with it. This report acts as a case study for San Francisco, California. The case study compares crime rates near ten strip clubs with crime rates to a fairly similar business, night clubs. The data that was used refers to crime that took place from 2012-2014, and includes most violent, property and public disorder crimes. In order to find out which type of business is more “dangerous”, a percentage equation was used. The results from the percentage equation show the probability of crime incidents within 1,500 feet of a strip club or a night club. An example of a result from this equation is that on average, 3.67% of all of San Francisco’s “Public Drunkenness” incidents will take place within 1,500 feet of a night club. Meanwhile, 4.54% of San Francisco’s “Public Drunkenness” incidents will occur within 1,500 feet of a strip club. One can see that each business has its own percentage based off of public drunkenness crimes that occurred from 2012-2014. A GIS spatial analysis process, the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS), was also used. The OLS process factors crimes with demographics. This is useful for criminological studies because it can find a statistically significant relationship between things like assaults and the percentage of people living in poverty. The crimes were arranged in 18 categories ranging from kidnapping to domestic violence, from larceny to arson, etc. Results show that when viewing the numbers from the percentage equation, night clubs had higher percentages for 6 of the 18 crimes. The strip clubs showed higher percentages for the remaining 12 crime categories. When viewing the results from the GIS analysis, one can see if crime rates are determined by characteristics such as income, percentage of people receiving

food stamps, proximity to strip clubs and more. This report will cover background literature regarding sexually oriented businesses. It will also show the methodology used for the San Francisco case study, as well as the results from the study.

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## **Acknowledgements**

I'd like to acknowledge the following people for helping me in this report. Without them, I would be with a complete loss of guidance, motivation, and instruction.

John Keller- Major Professor

Francesco Orsi- Committee Member

LaBarbara Wigfall- Committee Member

Ryan Otto- Campus Librarian

Kate Nesse- Professor

## **Chapter 1 - Introduction**

The purpose of this Master's Report is to study the criminological effects of adult oriented clubs, or more commonly known as strip clubs. These businesses are referred to by planners as SOBs (Sexually Oriented Businesses). SOBs are a widely debated and highly controversial subject in academia. Many studies have shown that they are closely associated with higher crime rates and even a decline in nearby property values. Due to the potential association of crimes and also a complex argument for first amendment rights, it is important for the planning community to study sexually oriented businesses. This type of land use has become so controversial that there have been two significant Supreme Court cases regarding the legality of zoning for sexually oriented businesses. The verdicts of these two cases both state that there are criminal effects for sexually oriented businesses and that a municipal government has the right to defend the character of its neighborhoods. For this project, 10 adult oriented clubs (strip clubs) will be compared with 10 non-adult oriented clubs. Refer to non-adult oriented clubs as simply discotheques or night clubs. The study area is San Francisco, California. So, the ultimate research question is, "What are the criminological effects of adult oriented clubs?" The two sub-questions also covered in this report are: "What are the neighborhood characteristics for the sites with strip clubs and night clubs?" "Do those neighborhood characteristics help determine crime rates next to a strip club or night club?"



## **Chapter 2 - Background**

This section will cover the literature associated with SOBs. Two United States Supreme Court Cases have encountered the issue of secondary effects of such businesses. The first being *Young v. American Mini Theaters* in 1976, and the other, *Renton v. Playtime Theaters Inc.* in 1986. In the first case, Detroit passed a zoning ordinance which prohibited adult theaters from locating near residential areas or within 1,000 feet of another already existing SOB. The result of this ordinance was cumbersome to any prospective adult theater business owners. Only 5% of the city's land could be suitable, and legal, for the development of an adult theater. The Supreme Court stated that municipalities have the right to protect the character of their neighborhoods and such an ordinance is legal (*Young v. American Mini Theaters*, 1976). Ten years later, the Supreme Court had a similar case based on the occurrences of a Seattle suburb, Renton. Renton passed an ordinance which prohibited adult theaters from locating near residential areas, churches, parks, or any type of school. The Supreme Court stated that the city's intention was to not ban adult theaters, but to contain the secondary effects of a sexually oriented business. Due to Renton not forbidding adult theaters entirely, and showing good intentions (protecting the character of their neighborhoods), the ordinance was deemed constitutional (*Renton v. Playtime Theaters Inc.*, 1986). It was mentioned previously that this subject is debated among academia, so many of these reports defend the idea that SOBs are hotspots for criminal activity. In fact, this report is heavily influenced by the study conducted in Louisville, KY by Eric McCord and Richard Tewksbury in 2012. The researchers studied the secondary effects of all SOBs in Jefferson County, 21 of which were strip clubs, and 9 were retail stores. For each of the study sites, the researchers placed a series of buffers around the business. The distances of the buffers ranged from 250 feet to 1,500 feet. Next, they calculated location quotients to determine if the

SOBs were hotspots for crime. The location quotient calculation is simply dividing the number of crimes in one buffer by the total crimes in Jefferson County. If the location quotient is a high number, like 2, the crimes within that buffer are two times higher than all of Jefferson County. Both the buffers and location quotients show that crimes are more frequent than the control group when nearby an SOB, especially when in the small, 250 foot buffer. It should be noted that the researchers used violent, property and disorder crimes (Tewksbury and McCord, 2012). The methodology will be discussed on the next section of this document, however, it is important to know that this study heavily influences what will be done in this project.

Another defense for considering the criminal impacts of SOBs was conducted in the rural town of Montrose, Illinois. In 2008, the researcher, Richard McCleary, studied a retail oriented SOB located off an Interstate 70 ramp. He studied crimes within a 750 foot radius of the business in a time frame of 1,642 days. For 881 of the days, the business was open, and for the remaining 761 days, the business was closed. While in business, 83 crimes were reported, most of which were incidents of disorder, indecency, and offenses for drugs and alcohol. Crimes increased 60 percent when the business was in operation (McCleary, 2008).

For a West Coast example, the City of Los Angeles studied the criminal and property value effects of sexually oriented businesses from 1969-1975. They compared 10 areas, 5 areas had a concentration of SOBs, and the other 5 areas did not have any SOBs. The data that was considered was property assessments, testimonies from public meetings, responses from two questionnaires, and crime statistics. More than 90% of realtors, real estate appraiser and lenders stated in the city's questionnaires that the grouping of sexually oriented businesses within 500-1,000 feet of a residential property decreases the market value of the home. Testimonies from residents and businesses at public meetings show that many are against the presence of sexually

oriented business. Their justifications were fear of crime, concern for children, loss of customers and difficulty hiring employees. As for the crime statistics, more crime was reported in the 5 areas with a concentration of SOBs. The crime rates in these areas were so disproportionate when comparing to crime rates for the city at large. Murder was 42.3% higher, assault 45.2% higher, and robbery 52.6% higher in areas with a concentration of SOBs (National Law Center for Children and Families, 2000).

There is a counter argument for SOBs. Criminologist, Daniel Linz, has conducted several studies and critiques of Richard McCleary to show that SOBs are not associated with crime. One study that he conducted, with associates, took place in Charlotte, North Carolina. The researchers placed two buffers around 20 strip clubs, one buffer being 500 feet, the other being 1,000 feet. The radius of 1,000 feet was chosen due to many municipalities forcing SOBs to be located 1,000 feet away from places like churches, schools and other sensitive land uses. Next, they chose 20 comparative sites which were mostly fast food restaurants or gas stations. What sets this study apart from others is the careful consideration of comparative sites. Using U.S. Census data, the researchers made sure the strip clubs and comparative sites had the same neighborhood demographics. The demographics for both the strip clubs and the comparative sites had to have similar values of the following: total population; percentage of households that are female-headed; percentage of African-Americans; percentage of population that is 18-29 years old; percentage of adult population that is divorced; and median household income. The end results show that crimes (for the past three years) were higher within the buffers of the comparative sites and that the strip clubs actually lowered crime rates (Linz et al, 2004). The case study in San Francisco used a mixture of these researchers' methodologies.

## Chapter 3 - Methodology

The first task is to restate the major research question and then state any sub-questions that will go along with the project.

- Major Research Question: “What are the criminological effects of adult oriented clubs?”
- Sub Questions: “What are the neighborhood characteristics for the sites with strip clubs?”
- “Do those neighborhood characteristics help determine crime rates next to a strip club or night club?”

The next step of this project was to locate 10 strip clubs and 10 night clubs within the San Francisco city limits. The search was conducted online, all 20 sites have websites to verify that they either have or do not have adult oriented activities such as stripping in the facilities. The websites also verified that they operated between 2012-2014. The same three years that were chosen for the crime data. Next, was to find the parcel numbers of each business (San Francisco, 2016). With the parcel numbers, one could then locate them on a GIS map of San Francisco. Figure 3.1 below shows 8 of the 10 selected strip clubs on a parcel map. The strip clubs are the parcels highlighted in blue, the ones with an orange boundary indicate that there are two strip clubs in the same parcel.



Figure 3.1. 8 Strip Clubs in a Parcel Map. Phillip Martinez

Seeing that the strip clubs are clustered in one neighborhood can create problems when studying their relation to crime. It should be mentioned that when a neighborhood has a cluster of sexually oriented businesses, it is referred to as a “Combat Zone”. The problem with such a cluster is that crimes can overlap. Each business was given six buffers (radii), measured in feet: 250, 500, 750, 1,000, 1,250, 1,500. Figure 3.2 below shows what one strip club looks like with the six buffers. Compare it to Figure 3.3 where two strip clubs are given their six buffers. One can see that the buffers overlap. Due to the fact that crimes are counted in the buffers, it is inevitable that a crime will be counted twice, one for each business. Figure 3.4 shows just how problematic it can be to determine which crimes go in each buffer.

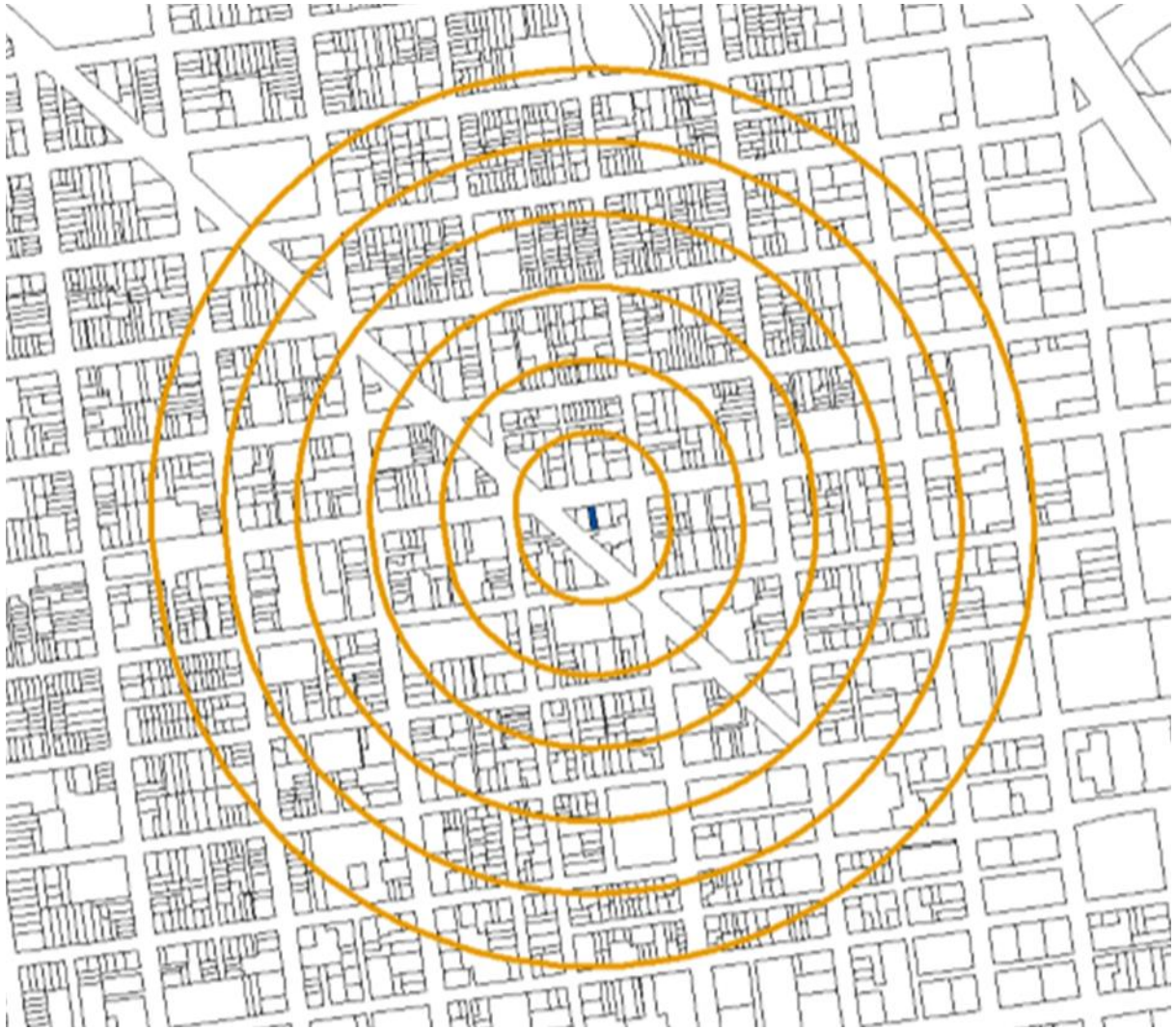


Figure 3.2. Strip Club with Six Buffers. Phillip Martinez





Figure 3.3. Two Strip Clubs with Assigned Buffers. Phillip Martinez

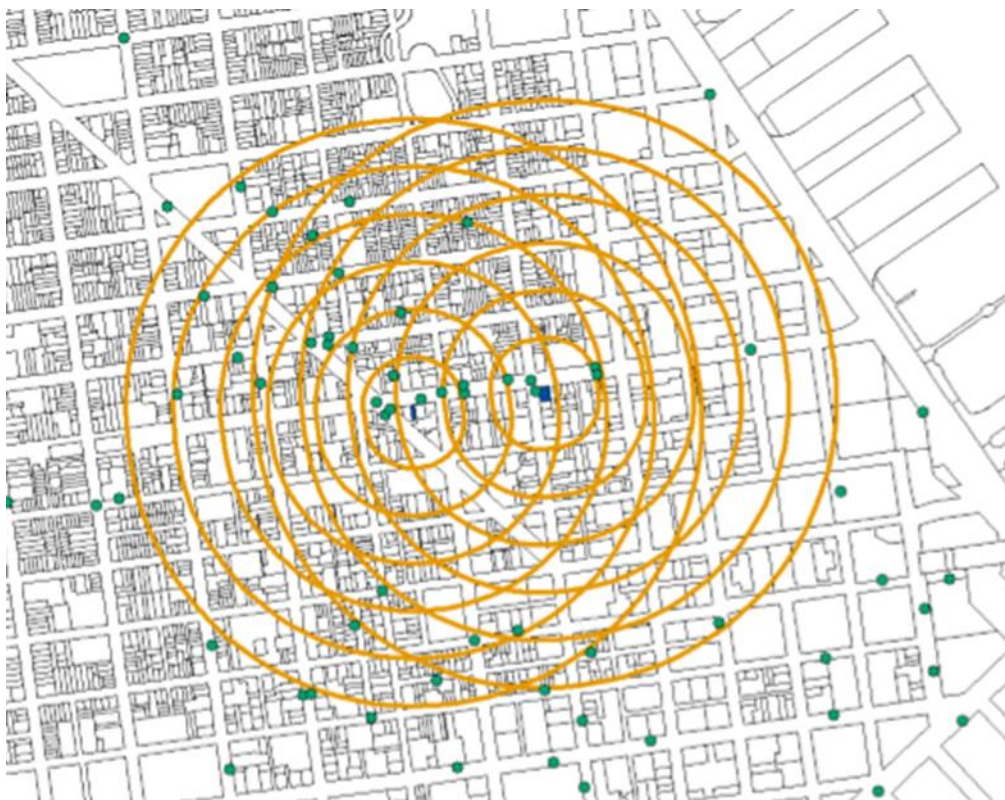


Figure 3.4. Two Strip Clubs with Assigned Buffers and Arson Crimes. Phillip Martinez

One can see on Figure 3.4 the green dots that represent arson crimes. Unfortunately, because the buffers are so large, it is inevitable that some of the arson crimes belong in the jurisdiction of both strip clubs. A solution to counter that issue would be to divide the crimes that fall in two jurisdictions by two. So that way, no crime would be counted twice in this study. Figure 3.5 shows an example of that situation, and how the division process would work. GIS is unable to do such a division process, and when trying to manually divide more common crimes such as larceny, the task is nearly impossible. That being stated, the case study did not cease, and crimes were counted in each businesses' buffers, regardless if the same crime would be counted in another businesses' buffers.

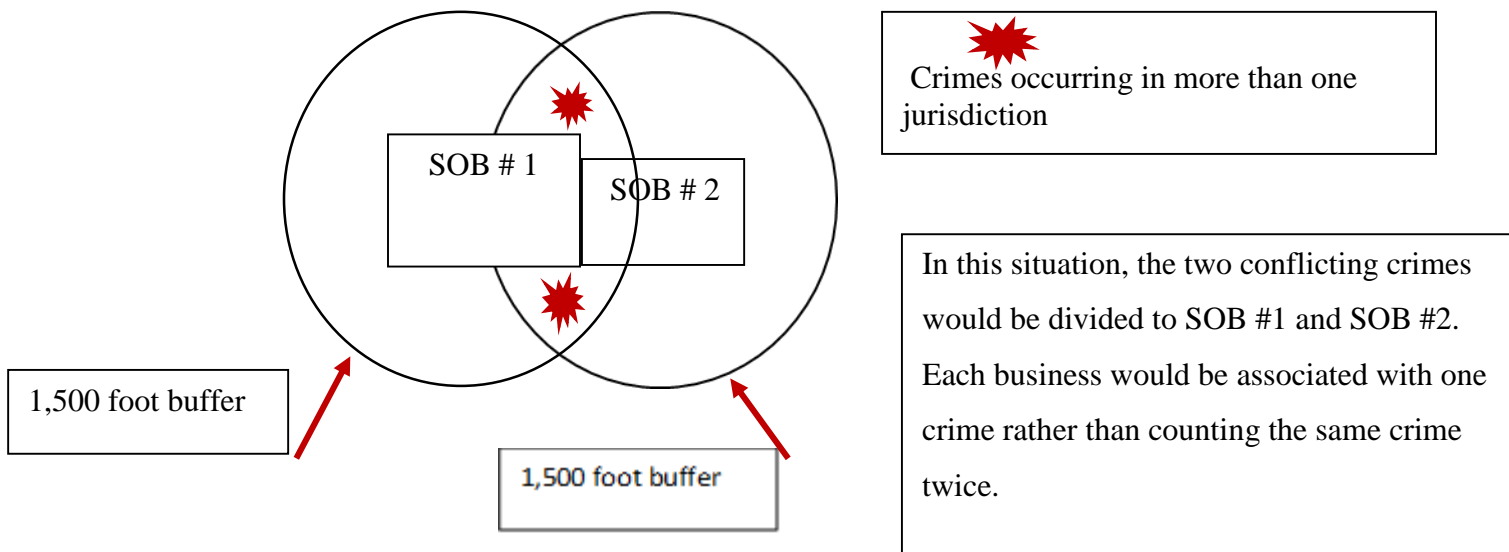


Figure 3.5. Division Process. Phillip Martinez



As mentioned previously, the businesses and their six buffers were all mapped. Finding and mapping crime data was the next step. Like McCord and Tewksbury (2012), this report also used violent, property, and disorder crimes. Table 3.1 below shows the 20 crimes and which category they fall under. The crime data was obtained by the San Francisco Police Department (San Francisco Police Department, 2015). The crimes were categorized in a similar way to how the FBI organizes crime. For example, a homicide is classified as a “violent crime” and an act of larceny is considered a “property crime” (Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2011).

<b>Violent</b>	<b>Property</b>	<b>Public Order</b>
Murder	Burglary	Gambling
Sex Crimes	Larceny	Illegal Drugs
Robbery	Vehicle Theft	Vagrancy
Aggravated Assault	Arson	Public Intoxication
Domestic Violence		Disorderly Conduct
Kidnapping		Vandalism
		DUI
		Alcohol
		Pornography
		Prostitution

Table 3.1. Crimes and Their Assigned Categories. Phillip Martinez

Table 3.1 can leave the reader confused. For example, a DUI (on the public order crimes) is fairly self-explanatory. However, what is the difference between a “prostitution crime” and a “sex crime”? Would a public intoxication charge be the same as a disorderly conduct charge? For answers to those questions, we must resort to the original crime data tables obtained from the San Francisco Police Department. Tables 3.2 and 3.3 (below) are from the original crime data set. One can see the “category” as either “sex offenses, forcible” on Table 3.2 or “prostitution”

on Table 3.3. Though the categories may seem similar, one can see from the descriptions that they are quite different.

ID	IncidentNum	Category	Descrip	DayOfWeek
374	141099184	PROSTITUTION	LOITERING FOR PURPOSE OF PROSTITUTION	Wednesday
2003	150003485	PROSTITUTION	HUMAN TRAFFICKING	Friday
2587	141082690	PROSTITUTION	PANDERING	Thursday
3866	141073081	PROSTITUTION	SOLICITS FOR ACT OF PROSTITUTION	Sunday
3879	141073031	PROSTITUTION	SOLICITS FOR ACT OF PROSTITUTION	Sunday
3928	141072685	PROSTITUTION	SOLICITS FOR ACT OF PROSTITUTION	Sunday
5173	141064068	PROSTITUTION	HUMAN TRAFFICKING	Thursday
5206	141063888	PROSTITUTION	HUMAN TRAFFICKING	Thursday
5226	141063690	PROSTITUTION	HUMAN TRAFFICKING	Thursday
5246	141063521	PROSTITUTION	HUMAN TRAFFICKING	Thursday
5721	141060555	PROSTITUTION	SOLICITS FOR ACT OF PROSTITUTION	Wednesday
5722	141060555	PROSTITUTION	HUMAN TRAFFICKING	Wednesday
6157	141056996	PROSTITUTION	HUMAN TRAFFICKING	Tuesday
6158	141056996	PROSTITUTION	PIMPING	Tuesday

Table 3.2. Sex Crimes and Their Descriptions. San Francisco Police Department.

ID	IncidentNum	Category	Descript	DayOfWeek
175	150015117	SEX OFFENSES, FORCIBLE	ASSAULT TO RAPE WITH BODILY FORCE	Wednesday
177	150015117	SEX OFFENSES, FORCIBLE	CHILD ABUSE SEXUAL	Wednesday
179	150015117	SEX OFFENSES, FORCIBLE	CHILD ABUSE, EXPLOITATION	Wednesday
757	150094622	SEX OFFENSES, FORCIBLE	FORCIBLE RAPE, BODILY FORCE	Tuesday
758	150094622	SEX OFFENSES, FORCIBLE	ORAL COPULATION, UNLAWFUL (ADULT VICTIM)	Tuesday
759	150094622	SEX OFFENSES, FORCIBLE	SODOMY (ADULT VICTIM)	Tuesday
942	141094786	SEX OFFENSES, FORCIBLE	CHILD ABUSE, PORNOGRAPHY	Monday
1074	150016977	SEX OFFENSES, FORCIBLE	SEXUAL ASSAULT, AGGRAVATED, OF CHILD	Monday
2385	141086294	SEX OFFENSES, FORCIBLE	FORCIBLE RAPE, BODILY FORCE	Thursday
2580	150023392	SEX OFFENSES, FORCIBLE	FORCIBLE RAPE, BODILY FORCE	Thursday

Table 3.3. Prostitution Crimes and Their Descriptions. San Francisco Police Department

One can see on Table 3.2 that “sex Crimes” consisted of things such as forcible rape and child molestation. Table 3.3 shows “Prostitution Crimes” as much different types of crimes. They are acts of human trafficking, pimping, and soliciting for sex. To avoid any further confusion about similar sounding crime categories, descriptions are placed in the appendix. The descriptions are given for each crime. Table 3.4 shows all the crime categories and the total number of crimes that occurred in the three year time span. The San Francisco Police

Department did not provide data for homicides or vagrancy. Disregard “murder” and “vagrancy” on Table 3.1. This case study analyzed the remaining 18 crimes that are listed below.

Arson	738
Assault	37,173
Burglary	18,512
Disorderly Conduct	1,513
Domestic Violence	5,745
Illegal Drugs	18,636
Public Intoxication	2,218
DUI	1,251
Gambling	48
Kidnapping	1,333
Larceny	105,397
Liquor	633
Pornography	9
Prostitution	1,831
Robbery	11,577
Sex Crimes	2,397
Vandalism	21,896
Vehicle Theft	19,540
	<b>250,447</b>

Table 3.4. Total Number of Crimes in San Francisco from 2012-2014. San Francisco Police Department

Now that the businesses, their buffers, and the crimes were mapped, the next step was to count the crimes in each buffer. Rather than manually calculating how many crimes fall into the jurisdiction of six buffers, one can do this on GIS using a “Spatial Join Tool”. This automatically counts the number of crimes that fall into each buffer. Table 3.5 shows an example of how each crime category is calculated. The table specifically shows the number of arson crimes in each strip club’s buffers. Keep in mind that Table 3.5 is just a small portion of a large table. The larger table shows all crime categories and their counts for both the strip club and night club buffers. Due to the size of this table, it is located in the appendix.

Name of Strip Club	Arson Crime Counts Per					
	250	500	750	1000	1250	1500
Strip Club 1	0	1	2	3	4	8
Strip Club 2	0	1	4	6	6	8
Strip Club 3	0	1	4	5	6	7
Strip Club 4	0	1	4	6	6	8
Strip Club 5	0	1	2	3	5	7
Strip Club 6	0	2	3	4	7	8
Strip Club 7	0	1	4	5	6	7
Strip Club 8	0	2	3	4	7	9
Strip Club 9	0	2	2	2	5	9
Strip Club 10	2	9	11	22	32	39
Total Arson Incidents in Strip Club Buffers from 2012-2014						<b>110</b>
Total Arson Incidents in SF from 2012-2014						<b>738</b>

Table 3.5. Arson Counts for Each Strip Club. Phillip Martinez

After crimes have been counted in each buffer for each business, a percentage function can be used to determine, on average, which business is more associated with crime. Table 3.6 (below) is similar to Table 3.5, however, check the far right column. Those are the results of the percentage function. After reviewing Table 3.6, a summary is written to show how the results were calculated.

Name of Night Club	Arson Crime Counts Per Buffer						% Value
	250	500	750	1000	1250	1500	
Night Club 1	0	1	2	2	3	4	0.54%
Night Club 2	0	1	4	7	9	14	1.90%
Night Club 3	0	0	0	3	4	5	0.68%
Night Club 4	3	4	6	6	7	11	1.49%
Night Club 5	0	0	17	19	20	20	2.71%
Night Club 6	0	1	3	5	8	18	2.44%
Night Club 7	4	12	16	23	29	35	4.74%
Night Club 8	1	3	3	6	7	8	1.08%
Night Club 9	0	1	3	6	8	11	1.49%
Night Club 10	0	2	3	5	8	11	1.49%
<b>Total Arson Incidents in Night Club Buffers from 2012-2014</b>						<b>137</b>	<b>1.86%</b>
<b>Total Arson Incidents in SF from 2012-2014</b>						<b>738</b>	

Table 3.6. Arson Crimes' Percentages for Strip Clubs. Phillip Martinez

When viewing the far right column of Table 3.6, one will see percentages. For example, the first cell on the right is 1.08%. That was calculated by taking the number from the 1,500 feet buffer, 8, and dividing it by the total number of arson crimes in the city from 2012-2014, 738. So, 1.08% of all arson crimes in San Francisco from 2012-2014 occurred within 1,500 feet of Penthouse Club. The last percentage, 1.49%, is the median number of all the above percentages. This median number is the most important number to consider. It indicates that, on average, a strip club had 1.49% of all arson crimes in San Francisco occur within 1,500 feet in the three year time frame. Equations like this result in a probability of crime. Below is Table 3.7. This table will show all the median percentages. If the percentage is higher for strip clubs, then the crime is more likely to be found within 1,500 feet of a strip club.

<b>Arson</b>			<b>Assault</b>			<b>Burglary</b>			<b>Disorderly Conduct</b>	
<b>Night Club</b>	<b>1.86</b>		<b>Night Club</b>	<b>2.20%</b>		<b>Night Club</b>	<b>1.80%</b>		<b>Night Club</b>	<b>1.87%</b>
<b>Strip Club</b>	<b>1.49</b>		<b>Strip Club</b>	<b>2.91%</b>		<b>Strip Club</b>	<b>2.12%</b>		<b>Strip Club</b>	<b>3.01%</b>
<b>Domestic Violence</b>			<b>Drug Crimes</b>			<b>Public Drunkenness</b>			<b>DUI</b>	
<b>Night Club</b>	<b>1.70%</b>		<b>Night Club</b>	<b>2.82%</b>		<b>Night Club</b>	<b>3.67%</b>		<b>Night Club</b>	<b>2.67%</b>
<b>Strip Club</b>	<b>2.29%</b>		<b>Strip Club</b>	<b>2.50%</b>		<b>Strip Club</b>	<b>4.54%</b>		<b>Strip Club</b>	<b>2.22%</b>
<b>Illegal Gambling</b>			<b>Kidnapping</b>			<b>Larceny</b>			<b>Liquor</b>	
<b>Night Club</b>	<b>0.83%</b>		<b>Night Club</b>	<b>1.97%</b>		<b>Night Club</b>	<b>2.97%</b>		<b>Night Club</b>	<b>3.18%</b>
<b>Strip Club</b>	<b>1.25%</b>		<b>Strip Club</b>	<b>2.56%</b>		<b>Strip Club</b>	<b>2.27%</b>		<b>Strip Club</b>	<b>2.62%</b>
<b>Pornography Crimes</b>			<b>Prostitution</b>			<b>Robberies</b>			<b>Sex Crimes</b>	
<b>Night Club</b>	<b>3.33%</b>		<b>Night Club</b>	<b>0.68%</b>		<b>Night Club</b>	<b>2.43%</b>		<b>Night Club</b>	<b>2.11%</b>
<b>Strip Club</b>	<b>0.00%</b>		<b>Strip Club</b>	<b>3.17%</b>		<b>Strip Club</b>	<b>2.58%</b>		<b>Strip Club</b>	<b>2.35%</b>
<b>Vandalism</b>			<b>Vehicle Theft</b>							
<b>Night Club</b>	<b>2.30%</b>		<b>Night Club</b>	<b>1.17%</b>						
<b>Strip Club</b>	<b>2.53%</b>		<b>Strip Club</b>	<b>1.26%</b>						
<b>Business Type with Higher Crime Percentages</b>										
<b>Night Club</b>	<b>6</b>									
<b>Strip Club</b>	<b>12</b>									

Table 3.7. Median Percentages for Each Crime and Each Business. Phillip Martinez

One can see from the above table that, on average, crimes are more likely to occur within 1,500 feet of a strip club than a night club. It is one thing to calculate percentages, however, criminologists may argue about neighborhood characteristics. After all, the percentages found in the table above show probability. An example of that is that, on average, 1.26% of all vehicle thefts in San Francisco, occurring from 2012-2014, took place within a 1,500 foot radius of a strip club. Perhaps the neighborhood that the strip clubs are located in has lower incomes, higher percentages of female headed households, higher percentages of people receiving food stamps, and more. According to the researchers mentioned in the Background Chapter, characteristics such as this can lead to higher crime rates. So an argument can be presented which states that it is no wonder that crimes are higher near strip clubs because they are already located in a dangerous

neighborhood. The next section of the report will verify if those accusations are true. The section will present a GIS regression analysis called the “Ordinary Least Square”.

Regression analysis is a technique used to investigate the relationship between one dependent variable and one or more independent or explanatory variables. In this study, the dependent variable is crime and the independent variables are various spatial and demographic data that may in fact determine the occurrence of a crime. The regression analysis allows us to verify whether there is a correlation between the dependent variables and the independent variables and, in case there is one, whether it is positive (i.e. crime probability increases as one independent variable increases) or negative (i.e. crime probability increases as one independent variable increases). The following equation is used to perform a regression analysis (Murack, 2015).

$$y = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2 + \dots + \alpha_n x_n$$

Where Y is crime,  $X_1, X_2 \dots X_n$  are the variables, and  $\alpha_0, \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \dots$  are the regression coefficients. The variables, in this case, are the distance from SOBs and various neighborhood demographics such as percentage of people living in poverty, percentage of adult population divorced, and more. As suggested by the above equation, the type of regression that is considered in this research is linear regression (i.e. no quadratic terms in the equation). In a linear regression, the dependent variable linearly depends upon the independent variables via a series of coefficients (i.e. the  $\alpha$ s), which can take on positive or negative values. Also, in a linear regression, the dependent variable has to be continuous, something that may hinder the possibility of analyzing phenomena that, at a given location, are not represented by a continuous quantity, but a binary value (i.e. a crime has or has not occurred at a given location). That is why, in this research, crime density rather than crime was considered as the dependent variable. Crime

density was computed starting from the actual crimes using a GIS raster neighborhood operation that, for each pixel, calculated the number of crimes in a radius of 100 meters around the pixel.

The following is a list of the independent variables that were considered:

- Distance from a Night Club
- Distance from a Strip Club
- Percentage of People Aged 18-24
- Percentage of Adult Population Divorced
- Percentage of Households that are Female Head with Children Under the Age of 18
- Percentage of People Receiving Food Stamps
- Median Income
- Total Population
- Percentage of People Living in Poverty

The distance variables were computed using the Euclidean Distance tool in ArcGIS, whereas the other variables were all computed using census data (United States Census Bureau, 2015) (Figure 3.6). A total of 2,000 randomly distributed points were created across the study area and they were assigned the values of crime density and the above-mentioned variables to generate the database on which to run the regression analysis. The regression analysis was conducted using the Ordinary Least Square regression tool in ArcGIS





Figure 3.6. Census Tract Map. Phillip Martinez

In total, 109 Census Tracts were combined to make a study area that is 5 miles wide and 4.25 miles long. Each Census Tract has different values for their demographics. The values can be found in the appendix. The size of the study area is shown below on Figure 3.7

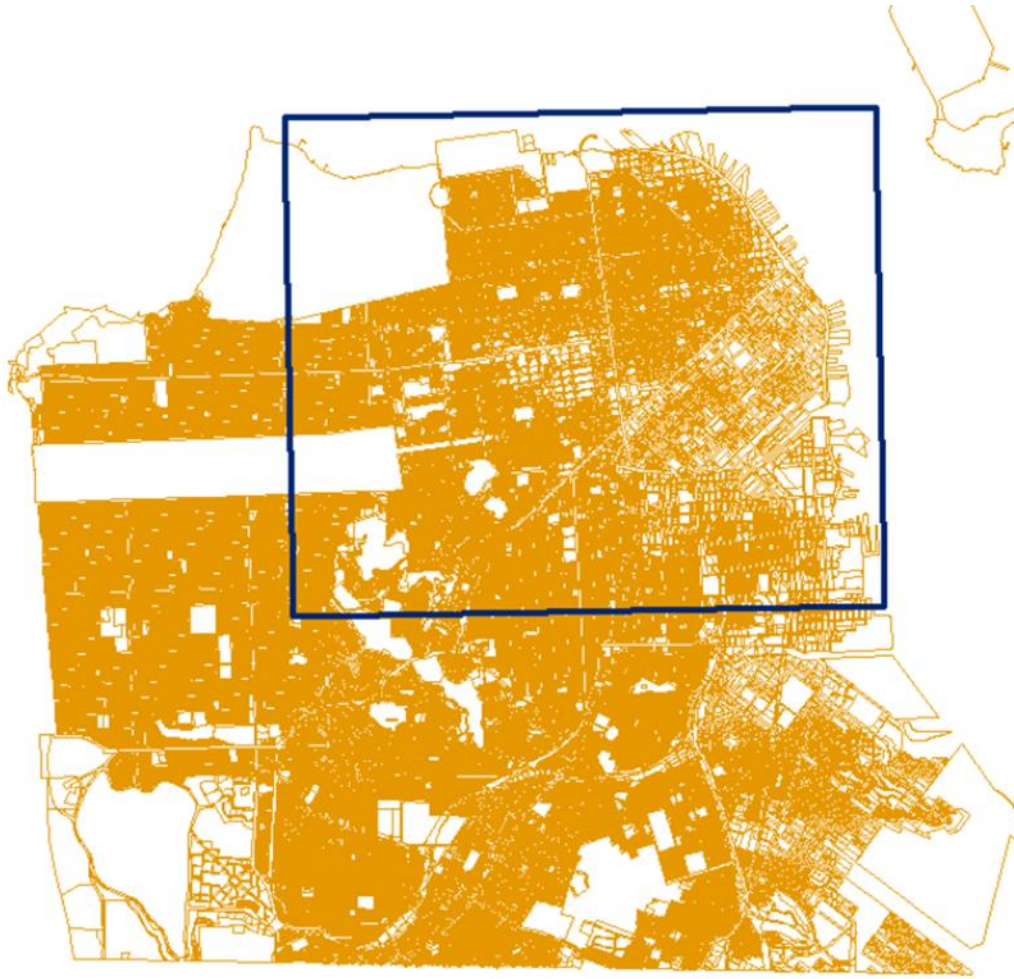


Figure 3.7. Study Area. Phillip Martinez

The result of the OLS operation includes several types of information: Coefficients, Robust Probability, Joint F Statistics, and Joint Wald Statistics. Esri Arcmap defines each of the categories below (Esri, 2016).

Coefficient: The coefficient for each explanatory variable reflects both the strength and type of relationship the explanatory variable has to the dependent variable.

Robust Probability (Robust\_Pr): Asterisk (\*) indicates a coefficient is statistically significant

Joint F and Wald Statistics: Asterisk (\*) indicates overall model significance

The OLS results, with each of the 4 categories are listed in the appendix. When viewing the results, one will come to many conclusions. To help gather those conclusions, a portion of the table is presented below in Table 3.8.

<b>Disorderly Conduct</b>		
<b>Variable</b>	<b>Coefficient</b>	<b>Robust</b>
Night Club Distance	-0.000151	0.000280*
Strip Club Distance	0.000107	0.019104*
Age 18-24	-0.052658	0.007050*
Divorce	0.023136	0.000510*
Female Headed Households	-0.022826	0.000143*
Food Stamps	-0.10135	0.051207
Income	-0.000006	0.284171
Population	0.000007	0.748107
Poverty	0.110575	0.000470*
<b>Joint F Statistic</b>	36.882641	0.000000*
<b>Joint Wald Statistic</b>	115.141088	0.000000*

Table 3.8. Portion of OLS Results. Phillip Martinez

First examine the night club distance coefficient for disorderly conduct crimes. It has a negative number with an asterisk value on the right-adjacent robust probability. This means that the relationship between disorderly conduct crimes and the distance from a night club is statistically significant. Keep in mind that if the right column has an asterisk, then the relationship is always significant. For this example, it is known that if the distance from a night club increases, then the number of disorderly conduct crimes decreases (as suggested by the negative coefficient). Same can be said about the percentage of households that are female headed with children under the age of 18. The higher the amount of those types of households, the less disorderly conduct crimes occur. This contradicts what previous researchers have stated

about those types of households, however, Table 3.8 only represents a certain crime. One can also see that as poverty increases, disorderly conduct crimes increase (due to the positive number for poverty's coefficient). What really needs to be taken into consideration is the Robust Probability value that is found on the right of the coefficient values for the Joint F and Joint Wald Statistics. Notice they both have an asterisk. This indicates that the OLS Regression model was statistically significant. The relationship between disorderly conduct crimes (dependent variable) and the 9 neighborhood characteristics (independent variable) was successfully calculated in this OLS process. Each crime has an asterisk next to the robust probability value for the Joint F Statistic and Joint Wald Statistic. These asterisks answer the third question stated previously, "Do those neighborhood characteristics help determine crime rates next to a strip club or night club?" The answer is yes because when spatially defining the relationship between all crimes and the 9 neighborhood characteristics, the OLS results indicate that the relationships are significant.

## Chapter 4 - Conclusion

This purpose of this report was to answer the following questions:

- Major Research Question: “What are the criminological effects of adult oriented clubs?”
- Sub Questions: “What are the neighborhood characteristics for the sites with strip clubs and night clubs?”
- “Do those neighborhood characteristics help determine crime rates next to a strip club or night club?”

Regarding the first question, the three most common crimes within 1,500 feet of a strip club were Public Drunkenness (4.54%), Prostitution (3.17%), and Disorderly Conduct (3.01%). The percentages refer to the percentage calculation mentioned in the Methodology Chapter. This means that 4.54% of all of San Francisco’s Public Drunkenness incidents took place within 1,500 feet of a strip club. Is 3-4% a large number? Does it represent a strong concentration of crimes when comparing to the city as a whole? More studies like this should be conducted nationwide. This will determine if 3-4% is a fair percentage, or perhaps that is a high concentration of mischievous events. The relationship between distances from a strip club with increased criminal activity is skewed. The third most common crime, disorderly conduct, actually decreases when approaching closer to a strip club. From the OLS results listed in the appendix, when considering crime rates increasing with statistically significant robust probabilities (asterisk value), only one crime increases as one gets closer to a strip club, larceny. Perhaps the strip clubs are not primarily responsible for crime rates in this neighborhood. That is why neighborhood demographics were considered for this study.

This next section will cover the second question stated in the beginning of this chapter. 8 out of 10 of the strip clubs were located in census tract 106. Some characteristics stand out for this census tract when comparing to others in the study area. For one, it has a low median income of less than \$40,000 per year. It also had the highest percentage of households that were female headed with children under the age of 18. Census tract 106 also had high percentages of people receiving food stamps and living in poverty at 17% and 32% respectively. According to the researchers mentioned in the Background Chapter, conditions like this are associated with crime.

To answer the third question and also verify if those conditions are associated with crime, the OLS tool was used. As stated before, the answer to the third question is yes, the neighborhood demographics determine crime rates because the OLS results state that crime (dependent variable) and demographic (independent variable) have a relationship that is statistically significant. The remainder of this chapter will focus on the four characteristics: low income, female headed households, percentage of people receiving food stamps, and percentage of people living in poverty. The following statements are considering the positive (increase of demographic) and negative (decrease of demographic) coefficients and the robust probability values with asterisks.

In regards to low income, as income lowers, the following crimes increase:

1. Arson
2. Burglary
3. Domestic Violence
4. Gambling
5. DUI
6. Larceny

7. Robbery
8. Prostitution
9. Sex Crimes
10. Vandalism
11. Vehicle Theft

As the percentage of households that are female headed with children under the age of 18 increases, no crimes increase. This contradicts what other researchers stated about female headed households, yet, it is worth mentioning that there is no statistically significant relationship between all 18 crimes with this household type.

As the percentage of people receiving food stamps lowers, the following crimes increase:

1. Arson
2. Assault
3. Burglary
4. Domestic Violence
5. DUI
6. Public Drunkenness
7. Kidnapping
8. Larceny
9. Liquor Crimes
10. Robbery
11. Sex Crimes
12. Vandalism

### 13. Vehicle Theft

What does this mean for wealthy neighborhoods? Where far less than 18% of the population receives food stamps? Are those neighborhoods likely to see high rates of the 13 previously stated crimes? The next section can perhaps answer those questions.

As poverty increases, all crimes increase except gambling, pornography, prostitution, and vehicle theft. So perhaps impoverished areas with a high percentage of people receiving food stamps will witness high crime rates, regardless of the presence of a sexually oriented business. The concentration of people living in poverty is more likely to contribute to crime than a concentration of sexually oriented businesses.



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## **Appendix A**

### **Crime Descriptions**

Below is a reference to page 10. It was stated that some crime categories sound too similar and explanations or descriptions of the crimes are needed.

Arson- Burning a building, car, or unauthorized open space

Assault- Battery, aggravated assault, child abuse, inflicting injuries, threatening against Life.

Burglary- Unlawful or forcible entry of building or vehicle.

Disorderly Conduct- Committing a public nuisance, maintaining a public nuisance, disturbing the peace, fighting, swearing

Domestic Violence- Violent acts in a residence

Drugs Crimes- Possession of illegal drugs, sale of illegal drugs and paraphernalia

Drunkenness- Under the influence of alcohol in a public place

DUI- Driving while under the influence of alcohol

Gambling- Illegally partaking in chance games, possession of gambling devices,

Kidnapping- False imprisonment, child stealing,

Larceny- Grand theft or petty theft of another person's possessions

Liquor- Possession of alcohol by a minor, sale of alcohol to a minor, sale of alcohol after hours, selling alcohol without license, consuming alcohol in public view

Pornography- Possession of obscene matter for sale, obscene or lewd plays/performances

Prostitution- Human trafficking, solicits for act of prostitution, pimping, loitering for purpose of prostitution

Robbery- Stealing property with use of bodily force or weapons, carjacking

Sex Crimes- Rape, sexual abuse of child,

Vandalism- Malicious mischief, damaging of property

Vehicle Theft- Stealing of a motor vehicle

## Appendix B

Name of Night Club	Arson Crime Counts Per Buffer						% Value
	250	500	750	1000	1250	1500	
Night Club 1	0	1	2	2	3	4	0.54%
Night Club 2	0	1	4	7	9	14	1.90%
Night Club 3	0	0	0	3	4	5	0.68%
Night Club 4	3	4	6	6	7	11	1.49%
Night Club 5	0	0	17	19	20	20	2.71%
Night Club 6	0	1	3	5	8	18	2.44%
Night Club 7	4	12	16	23	29	35	4.74%
Night Club 8	1	3	3	6	7	8	1.08%
Night Club 9	0	1	3	6	8	11	1.49%
Night Club 10	0	2	3	5	8	11	1.49%
Total Arson Incidents in Night Club Buffers from 2012-2014						137	1.86%
Total Arson Incidents in SF from 2012-2014						738	
Name of Strip Club	Arson Crime Counts Per Buffer						% Value
	250	500	750	1000	1250	1500	
Strip Club 1	0	1	2	3	4	8	1.08%
Strip Club 2	0	1	4	6	6	8	1.08%
Strip Club 3	0	1	4	5	6	7	0.95%
Strip Club 4	0	1	4	6	6	8	1.08%
Strip Club 5	0	1	2	3	5	7	0.95%
Strip Club 6	0	2	3	4	7	8	1.08%
Strip Club 7	0	1	4	5	6	7	0.95%
Strip Club 8	0	2	3	4	7	9	1.22%
Strip Club 9	0	2	2	2	5	9	1.22%
Strip Club 10	2	9	11	22	32	39	5.28%
Total Arson Incidents in Strip Club Buffers from 2012-2014						110	1.49%
Total Arson Incidents in SF from 2012-2014						738	

Name of Night Club	Assault Crime Counts Per Buffer						% Value
	250	500	750	1000	1250	1500	
Night Club 1	25	61	133	174	259	362	0.97%
Night Club 2	8	58	130	222	332	514	1.38%
Night Club 3	31	50	67	210	325	459	1.23%
Night Club 4	13	28	46	75	153	246	0.66%
Night Club 5	26	44	998	1131	1263	1448	3.90%
Night Club 6	19	42	96	170	261	418	1.12%
Night Club 7	317	529	865	1450	2376	2911	7.83%
Night Club 8	9	21	68	155	232	290	0.78%
Night Club 9	23	95	170	336	552	750	2.02%
Night Club 10	23	116	174	348	558	762	2.05%
Total Assault Incidents in Night Club Buffers from 2012-2014						8160	2.20%
Total Assault Incidents in SF from 2012-2014						37173	
Name of Strip Club	Assault Crime Counts Per Buffer						% Value
	250	500	750	1000	1250	1500	
Strip Club 1	99	183	367	500	631	846	2.28%
Strip Club 2	197	379	574	729	832	964	2.59%
Strip Club 3	206	372	538	683	810	948	2.55%
Strip Club 4	197	379	574	729	832	964	2.59%
Strip Club 5	50	115	255	445	616	783	2.11%
Strip Club 6	205	349	526	685	841	932	2.51%
Strip Club 7	206	372	538	683	810	948	2.55%
Strip Club 8	226	354	526	676	859	942	2.53%
Strip Club 9	21	75	139	240	377	589	1.58%
Strip Club 10	171	460	899	1472	2227	2915	7.84%
Total Assault Incidents in Strip Club Buffers from 2012-2014						10831	2.91%
Total Assault Incidents in SF from 2012-2014						37173	

Name of Night Club	Burglary Crime Counts Per Buffer						% Value
	250	500	750	1000	1250	1500	
Night Club 1	9	30	73	115	187	268	1.45%
Night Club 2	9	53	107	166	234	320	1.73%
Night Club 3	8	21	49	110	193	276	1.49%
Night Club 4	1	18	44	87	158	235	1.27%
Night Club 5	3	18	244	296	342	419	2.26%
Night Club 6	20	58	94	166	212	276	1.49%
Night Club 7	44	66	129	280	498	641	3.46%
Night Club 8	16	35	43	86	166	207	1.12%
Night Club 9	10	39	94	179	270	347	1.87%
Night Club 10	11	45	86	182	281	347	1.87%
<b>Total Burglary Incidents in Night Club Buffers from 2012-2014</b>						<b>3336</b>	<b>1.80%</b>
<b>Total Burglary Incidents in SF from 2012-2014</b>						<b>18512</b>	
Name of Strip Club	Burglary Crime Counts Per Buffer						% Value
	250	500	750	1000	1250	1500	
Strip Club 1	13	47	132	221	297	389	2.10%
Strip Club 2	14	46	108	186	241	348	1.88%
Strip Club 3	11	42	100	173	251	335	1.81%
Strip Club 4	14	46	108	186	241	348	1.88%
Strip Club 5	12	62	147	215	312	405	2.19%
Strip Club 6	16	56	112	184	266	379	2.05%
Strip Club 7	11	42	100	173	251	335	1.81%
Strip Club 8	19	61	119	190	286	401	2.17%
Strip Club 9	11	57	127	206	266	330	1.78%
Strip Club 10	17	110	205	333	503	648	3.50%
<b>Total Burglary Incidents in Strip Club Buffers from 2012-2014</b>						<b>3918</b>	<b>2.12%</b>
<b>Total Burglary Incidents in SF from 2012-2014</b>						<b>18512</b>	

Name of Night Club	Disorderly Conduct Crime Counts Per Buffer						% Value
	250	500	750	1000	1250	1500	
Night Club 1	2	2	2	3	5	10	0.66%
Night Club 2	0	4	6	8	9	15	0.99%
Night Club 3	0	1	1	4	6	9	0.59%
Night Club 4	0	0	1	1	3	4	0.26%
Night Club 5	2	2	46	46	50	53	3.50%
Night Club 6	0	1	4	4	7	11	0.73%
Night Club 7	5	12	17	60	103	131	8.66%
Night Club 8	1	1	4	8	13	14	0.93%
Night Club 9	1	1	7	8	14	18	1.19%
Night Club 10	1	2	6	8	14	18	1.19%
<b>Total Disorderly Conduct Incidents in Night Club Buffers from 2012- 2014</b>							<b>1.87%</b>
						<b>283</b>	
<b>Total Disorderly Conduct Incidents in SF from 2012-2014</b>							
						<b>1513</b>	
Name of Strip Club	Disorderly Conduct Crime Counts Per Buffer						% Value
	250	500	750	1000	1250	1500	
Strip Club 1	8	13	19	25	29	36	2.38%
Strip Club 2	9	17	23	30	37	41	2.71%
Strip Club 3	7	17	22	27	36	40	2.64%
Strip Club 4	9	17	23	30	37	41	2.71%
Strip Club 5	3	11	13	20	27	36	2.38%
Strip Club 6	6	13	20	30	38	40	2.64%
Strip Club 7	7	17	22	27	36	40	2.64%
Strip Club 8	10	12	20	28	36	42	2.78%
Strip Club 9	0	1	3	7	9	18	1.19%
Strip Club 10	4	8	19	46	97	121	8.00%
<b>Total Disorderly Conduct Incidents in Strip Club Buffers from 2012- 2014</b>							<b>3.01%</b>
						<b>455</b>	
<b>Total Disorderly Conduct Incidents in SF from 2012-2014</b>							
						<b>1513</b>	

Name of Night Club	Domestic Violence Crime Counts Per Buffer						% Value
	250	500	750	1000	1250	1500	
Night Club 1	1	7	14	19	33	50	0.87%
Night Club 2	0	2	6	18	33	52	0.90%
Night Club 3	5	7	10	23	34	53	0.92%
Night Club 4	0	3	10	11	26	33	0.57%
Night Club 5	0	5	197	213	226	244	4.25%
Night Club 6	1	1	2	11	23	42	0.73%
Night Club 7	28	42	63	120	204	292	5.08%
Night Club 8	0	0	8	19	35	41	0.71%
Night Club 9	0	7	19	38	62	84	1.46%
Night Club 10	0	12	20	38	62	85	1.48%
Total Domestic Violence Incidents in Night Club Buffers from 2012-2014						976	1.70%
Total Domestic Violence Incidents in SF from 2012-2014						5746	
Name of Strip Club	Domestic Violence Crime Counts Per Buffer						% Value
	250	500	750	1000	1250	1500	
Strip Club 1	7	14	35	48	67	109	1.90%
Strip Club 2	16	33	81	96	112	130	2.26%
Strip Club 3	15	31	59	90	105	132	2.30%
Strip Club 4	16	33	81	96	112	130	2.26%
Strip Club 5	4	8	23	43	58	80	1.39%
Strip Club 6	23	31	51	64	106	131	2.28%
Strip Club 7	15	31	59	90	105	132	2.30%
Strip Club 8	24	32	51	64	116	129	2.25%
Strip Club 9	2	6	13	24	38	56	0.97%
Strip Club 10	8	50	83	146	217	289	5.03%
Total Domestic Violence Incidents in Strip Club Buffers from 2012-2014						1318	2.29%
Total Domestic Violence Incidents in SF from 2012-2014						5746	



Name of Night Club	Drug Crime Counts Per Buffer						% Value
	250	500	750	1000	1250	1500	
Night Club 1	4	4	4	11	22	29	0.16%
Night Club 2	0	6	18	38	53	80	0.43%
Night Club 3	7	11	16	38	58	88	0.47%
Night Club 4	2	3	8	14	29	39	0.21%
Night Club 5	14	29	420	465	497	553	2.97%
Night Club 6	0	2	13	21	35	67	0.36%
Night Club 7	416	607	936	1882	2933	3487	18.71%
Night Club 8	5	20	72	125	161	198	1.06%
Night Club 9	8	23	67	160	243	351	1.88%
Night Club 10	10	32	73	167	256	371	1.99%
Total Drug Incidents in Night Club Buffers from 2012-2014						5263	2.82%
Total Drug Incidents in SF from 2012-2014						18637	
Name of Strip Club	Drug Crime Counts Per Buffer						% Value
	250	500	750	1000	1250	1500	
Strip Club 1	42	65	100	116	139	159	0.85%
Strip Club 2	40	78	107	129	148	165	0.89%
Strip Club 3	43	74	111	132	150	162	0.87%
Strip Club 4	40	78	107	129	148	165	0.89%
Strip Club 5	28	54	78	112	132	163	0.87%
Strip Club 6	34	75	108	134	153	162	0.87%
Strip Club 7	43	74	111	132	150	162	0.87%
Strip Club 8	51	91	110	134	154	165	0.89%
Strip Club 9	2	15	18	39	58	95	0.51%
Strip Club 10	312	459	792	1382	2050	3259	17.49%
Total Drug Incidents in Strip Club Buffers from 2012-2014						4657	2.50%
Total Drug Incidents in SF from 2012-2014						18637	

Name of Night Club	Drunkenness Crime Counts Per Buffer						% Value
	250	500	750	1000	1250	1500	
Night Club 1	2	3	6	10	17	20	0.90%
Night Club 2	0	3	10	17	26	38	1.71%
Night Club 3	1	1	2	12	22	33	1.49%
Night Club 4	1	1	2	6	7	14	0.63%
Night Club 5	4	9	82	99	115	162	7.31%
Night Club 6	1	3	9	11	22	37	1.67%
Night Club 7	43	92	162	240	367	426	19.22%
Night Club 8	0	2	3	4	4	7	0.32%
Night Club 9	3	6	9	16	26	36	1.62%
Night Club 10	3	7	9	14	27	41	1.85%
<b>Total Drunkenness Incidents in Night Club Buffers from 2012-2014</b>						<b>814</b>	<b>3.67%</b>
<b>Total Drunkenness Incidents in SF from 2012-2014</b>						<b>2217</b>	
Name of Strip Club	Drunkenness Crime Counts Per Buffer						% Value
	250	500	750	1000	1250	1500	
Strip Club 1	34	52	79	89	96	103	4.65%
Strip Club 2	30	74	89	96	102	109	4.92%
Strip Club 3	37	70	88	96	101	108	4.87%
Strip Club 4	30	74	89	96	102	109	4.92%
Strip Club 5	12	38	63	85	94	104	4.69%
Strip Club 6	35	67	83	96	101	107	4.83%
Strip Club 7	30	74	89	96	102	109	4.92%
Strip Club 8	51	71	84	95	102	106	4.78%
Strip Club 9	4	13	15	21	28	43	1.94%
Strip Club 10	3	11	22	46	75	108	4.87%
<b>Total Drunkenness Incidents in Strip Club Buffers from 2012-2014</b>						<b>1006</b>	<b>4.54%</b>
<b>Total Drunkenness Incidents in SF from 2012-2014</b>						<b>2217</b>	

Name of Night Club	DUI Crime Counts Per Buffer						% Value	
	250	500	750	1000	1250	1500		
Night Club 1	0	0	1	3	3	3	0.24%	
Night Club 2	0	2	6	11	18	26	2.08%	
Night Club 3	0	1	2	6	11	14	1.12%	
Night Club 4	4	4	6	8	12	19	1.52%	
Night Club 5	1	4	45	57	59	63	5.04%	
Night Club 6	0	2	6	11	17	30	2.40%	
Night Club 7	7	10	19	31	55	74	5.92%	
Night Club 8	1	1	4	9	11	16	1.28%	
Night Club 9	2	5	18	23	31	44	3.52%	
Night Club 10	2	6	18	23	31	45	3.60%	
Total DUI Incidents in Night Club Buffers from 2012-2014						334	2.67%	
Total DUI Incidents in SF from 2012-2014						1250		
Name of Strip Club	DUI Crime Counts Per Buffer						% Value	
	250	500	750	1000	1250	1500		
Strip Club 1	2	7	14	20	23	27	2.16%	
Strip Club 2	7	9	14	19	21	24	1.92%	
Strip Club 3	6	9	12	17	22	24	1.92%	
Strip Club 4	7	9	14	19	21	24	1.92%	
Strip Club 5	1	5	13	18	22	25	2.00%	
Strip Club 6	5	9	13	17	21	26	2.08%	
Strip Club 7	6	9	12	17	22	24	1.92%	
Strip Club 8	5	9	12	17	22	26	2.08%	
Strip Club 9	1	6	12	18	20	31	2.48%	
Strip Club 10	3	5	10	21	38	47	3.76%	
Total DUI Incidents in Strip Club Buffers from 2012-2014						278	2.22%	
Total DUI Incidents in SF from 2012-2014						1250		

Name of Night Club	Gambling Crime Counts Per Buffer						% Value
	250	500	750	1000	1250	1500	
Night Club 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Night Club 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Night Club 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Night Club 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Night Club 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Night Club 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Night Club 7	0	0	0	3	4	4	8.33%
Night Club 8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Night Club 9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Night Club 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Total Gambling Incidents in Night Club Buffers from 2012-2014						4	0.83%
Total Gambling Incidents in SF from 2012-2014						48	
Name of Strip Club	Gambling Crime Counts Per Buffer						% Value
	250	500	750	1000	1250	1500	
Strip Club 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Strip Club 2	0	0	0	1	1	1	2.08%
Strip Club 3	0	0	0	1	1	1	2.08%
Strip Club 4	0	0	0	1	1	1	2.08%
Strip Club 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Strip Club 6	0	0	0	0	1	1	2.08%
Strip Club 7	0	0	0	1	1	1	2.08%
Strip Club 8	0	0	0	0	1	1	2.08%
Strip Club 9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Strip Club 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Total Gambling Incidents in Strip Club Buffers from 2012-2014						6	1.25%
Total Gambling Incidents in SF from 2012-2014						48	

Name of Night Club	Kidnapping Crime Counts Per Buffer						% Value
	250	500	750	1000	1250	1500	
Night Club 1	1	1	3	6	6	8	0.60%
Night Club 2	0	0	3	3	6	10	0.75%
Night Club 3	1	1	2	5	7	15	1.13%
Night Club 4	2	2	2	4	4	8	0.60%
Night Club 5	1	4	54	60	64	70	5.25%
Night Club 6	0	0	0	1	4	11	0.83%
Night Club 7	11	19	26	44	69	89	6.68%
Night Club 8	1	1	2	4	8	10	0.75%
Night Club 9	0	0	3	12	18	21	1.58%
Night Club 10	0	1	4	13	18	21	1.58%
<b>Total Kidnapping Incidents in Night Club Buffers from 2012-2014</b>						<b>263</b>	<b>1.97%</b>
<b>Total Kidnapping Incidents in SF from 2012-2014</b>						<b>1333</b>	
Name of Strip Club	Kidnapping Crime Counts Per Buffer						% Value
	250	500	750	1000	1250	1500	
Strip Club 1	2	3	7	12	16	19	1.43%
Strip Club 2	6	8	10	16	25	30	2.25%
Strip Club 3	7	8	11	14	22	30	2.25%
Strip Club 4	6	8	10	16	25	30	2.25%
Strip Club 5	1	2	3	10	17	19	1.43%
Strip Club 6	5	7	12	14	24	29	2.18%
Strip Club 7	7	8	11	14	22	30	2.25%
Strip Club 8	2	7	12	14	24	29	2.18%
Strip Club 9	1	1	3	8	11	17	1.28%
Strip Club 10	5	23	33	48	81	108	8.10%
<b>Total Kidnapping Incidents in Strip Club Buffers from 2012-2014</b>						<b>341</b>	<b>2.56%</b>
<b>Total Kidnapping Incidents in SF from 2012-2014</b>						<b>1333</b>	

Name of Night Club	Larceny Crime Counts Per Buffer						% Value
	250	500	750	1000	1250	1500	
Night Club 1	64	145	477	913	1465	1992	1.89%
Night Club 2	65	251	555	1041	1564	2728	2.59%
Night Club 3	98	317	498	1360	2230	2963	2.81%
Night Club 4	36	102	372	648	1261	2110	2.00%
Night Club 5	127	227	4390	4758	5246	5844	5.54%
Night Club 6	70	215	458	886	1413	2468	2.34%
Night Club 7	295	476	1084	2201	4670	5859	5.56%
Night Club 8	83	153	309	739	1283	1762	1.67%
Night Club 9	212	431	782	1404	2049	2775	2.63%
Night Club 10	217	498	773	1438	2066	2759	2.62%
Total Larceny Incidents in Night Club Buffers from 2012-2014						31260	2.97%
Total Larceny Incidents in SF from 2012-2014						105397	
Name of Strip Club	Larceny Crime Counts Per Buffer						% Value
	250	500	750	1000	1250	1500	
Strip Club 1	87	222	543	944	1267	1892	1.80%
Strip Club 2	125	411	826	1198	1487	1868	1.77%
Strip Club 3	127	405	752	1157	1504	1807	1.71%
Strip Club 4	125	411	826	1198	1487	1868	1.77%
Strip Club 5	70	219	547	876	1292	1977	1.88%
Strip Club 6	128	382	689	1125	1551	1858	1.76%
Strip Club 7	127	405	752	1157	1504	1807	1.71%
Strip Club 8	171	385	703	1143	1605	1941	1.84%
Strip Club 9	87	596	995	2141	2772	4102	3.89%
Strip Club 10	187	561	1046	1905	3241	4781	4.54%
Total Larceny Incidents in Strip Club Buffers from 2012-2014						23901	2.27%
Total Larceny Incidents in SF from 2012-2014						105397	

Name of Night Club	Liquor Crime Counts Per Buffer						% Value
	250	500	750	1000	1250	1500	
Night Club 1	1	1	1	1	2	2	0.32%
Night Club 2	0	1	1	1	2	3	0.47%
Night Club 3	1	2	2	5	6	8	1.26%
Night Club 4	0	0	0	0	2	3	0.47%
Night Club 5	1	1	22	24	29	38	6.00%
Night Club 6	0	0	1	1	2	2	0.32%
Night Club 7	11	19	41	71	106	121	19.12%
Night Club 8	0	0	0	1	1	1	0.16%
Night Club 9	1	1	1	1	8	11	1.74%
Night Club 10	1	1	1	4	8	12	1.90%
Total Liquor Incidents in Night Club Buffers from 2012-2014						201	3.18%
Total Liquor Incidents in SF from 2012-2014						633	
Name of Strip Club	Liquor Crime Counts Per Buffer						% Value
	250	500	750	1000	1250	1500	
Strip Club 1	2	7	9	12	13	16	2.53%
Strip Club 2	6	11	14	14	15	16	2.53%
Strip Club 3	7	11	11	14	15	16	2.53%
Strip Club 4	6	11	14	14	15	16	2.53%
Strip Club 5	0	2	7	10	13	14	2.21%
Strip Club 6	6	10	11	13	16	16	2.53%
Strip Club 7	7	11	11	14	15	16	2.53%
Strip Club 8	8	9	11	11	16	16	2.53%
Strip Club 9	0	0	2	3	4	5	0.79%
Strip Club 10	1	2	10	18	26	35	5.53%
Total Liquor Incidents in Strip Club Buffers from 2012-2014						166	2.62%
Total Liquor Incidents in SF from 2012-2014						633	

Name of Night Club	Pornography Crime Counts Per Buffer						% Value
	250	500	750	1000	1250	1500	
Night Club 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Night Club 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Night Club 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Night Club 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Night Club 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Night Club 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Night Club 7	0	0	0	0	1	1	11.11%
Night Club 8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Night Club 9	0	0	0	0	0	1	11.11%
Night Club 10	0	0	0	0	0	1	11.11%
Total Pornography Incidents in Night Club Buffers from 2012-2014						3	3.33%
Total Pornography Incidents in SF from 2012-2014						9	
Name of Strip Club	Pornography Crime Counts Per Buffer						% Value
	250	500	750	1000	1250	1500	
Strip Club 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Strip Club 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Strip Club 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Strip Club 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Strip Club 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Strip Club 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Strip Club 7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Strip Club 8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Strip Club 9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Strip Club 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Total Pornography Incidents in Strip Club Buffers from 2012-2014						0	0.00%
Total Pornography Incidents in SF from 2012-2014						9	



Name of Night Club	Prostitution Crime Counts Per Buffer						% Value
	250	500	750	1000	1250	1500	
Night Club 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Night Club 2	0	0	2	2	3	24	1.31%
Night Club 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Night Club 4	1	1	1	1	3	4	0.22%
Night Club 5	0	0	27	28	28	31	1.69%
Night Club 6	0	0	0	0	2	26	1.42%
Night Club 7	1	2	6	9	15	20	1.09%
Night Club 8	0	0	3	3	6	12	0.66%
Night Club 9	0	0	0	1	4	4	0.22%
Night Club 10	0	0	0	1	4	4	0.22%
<b>Total Prostitution Incidents in Night Club Buffers from 2012-2014</b>						<b>125</b>	<b>0.68%</b>
<b>Total Prostitution Incidents in SF from 2012-2014</b>						<b>1831</b>	
Name of Strip Club	Prostitution Crime Counts Per Buffer						% Value
	250	500	750	1000	1250	1500	
Strip Club 1	0	1	2	2	2	5	0.27%
Strip Club 2	1	1	2	2	5	8	0.44%
Strip Club 3	1	1	2	2	5	8	0.44%
Strip Club 4	1	1	2	2	5	8	0.44%
Strip Club 5	0	0	2	2	4	5	0.27%
Strip Club 6	1	2	2	2	7	10	0.55%
Strip Club 7	1	1	2	2	5	8	0.44%
Strip Club 8	1	2	2	2	7	10	0.55%
Strip Club 9	0	21	21	21	21	23	1.26%
Strip Club 10	11	142	169	469	481	495	27.03%
<b>Total Prostitution Incidents in Strip Club Buffers from 2012-2014</b>						<b>580</b>	<b>3.17%</b>
<b>Total Prostitution Incidents in SF from 2012-2014</b>						<b>1831</b>	

Name of Night Club	Robbery Crime Counts Per Buffer						% Value
	250	500	750	1000	1250	1500	
Night Club 1	3	6	30	48	84	109	0.94%
Night Club 2	0	6	36	82	129	242	2.09%
Night Club 3	5	12	19	46	73	110	0.95%
Night Club 4	0	2	9	22	39	65	0.56%
Night Club 5	11	19	288	318	342	385	3.33%
Night Club 6	1	4	19	41	100	178	1.54%
Night Club 7	73	128	279	531	1000	1169	10.10%
Night Club 8	1	2	17	42	60	71	0.61%
Night Club 9	4	15	35	89	159	238	2.06%
Night Club 10	4	19	38	89	162	241	2.08%
<b>Total Robbery Incidents in Night Club Buffers from 2012-2014</b>						<b>2808</b>	<b>2.43%</b>
<b>Total Robbery Incidents in SF from 2012-2014</b>						<b>11577</b>	
Name of Strip Club	Robbery Crime Counts Per Buffer						% Value
	250	500	750	1000	1250	1500	
Strip Club 1	7	20	55	83	125	198	1.71%
Strip Club 2	25	65	111	152	189	228	1.97%
Strip Club 3	25	56	109	150	185	221	1.91%
Strip Club 4	25	65	111	152	189	228	1.97%
Strip Club 5	4	14	42	69	107	187	1.62%
Strip Club 6	21	48	87	144	189	222	1.92%
Strip Club 7	25	56	109	150	185	221	1.91%
Strip Club 8	21	49	89	148	195	230	1.99%
Strip Club 9	6	19	54	90	159	251	2.17%
Strip Club 10	82	159	307	525	736	998	8.62%
<b>Total Robbery Incidents in Strip Club Buffers from 2012-2014</b>						<b>2984</b>	<b>2.58%</b>
<b>Total Robbery Incidents in SF from 2012-2014</b>						<b>11577</b>	

Name of Night Club	Sex Crimes Crime Counts Per Buffer						% Value
	250	500	750	1000	1250	1500	
Night Club 1	3	5	6	10	13	18	0.75%
Night Club 2	0	4	7	11	17	34	1.42%
Night Club 3	4	6	8	21	27	36	1.50%
Night Club 4	1	4	7	9	15	20	0.83%
Night Club 5	2	3	131	140	143	152	6.34%
Night Club 6	1	2	5	11	16	29	1.21%
Night Club 7	11	22	34	62	99	120	5.01%
Night Club 8	0	0	1	3	7	9	0.38%
Night Club 9	3	4	8	22	32	43	1.79%
Night Club 10	3	6	12	20	33	44	1.84%
Total Sex Crimes Incidents in Night Club Buffers from 2012-2014						505	2.11%
Total Sex Crimes Incidents in SF from 2012-2014						2397	
Name of Strip Club	Sex Crime Counts Per Buffer						% Value
	250	500	750	1000	1250	1500	
Strip Club 1	3	9	16	18	25	36	1.50%
Strip Club 2	4	13	18	25	29	41	1.71%
Strip Club 3	5	13	18	24	30	41	1.71%
Strip Club 4	4	13	18	25	29	41	1.71%
Strip Club 5	2	7	14	18	28	37	1.54%
Strip Club 6	8	11	21	24	34	47	1.96%
Strip Club 7	5	13	18	24	30	41	1.71%
Strip Club 8	8	12	21	25	36	49	2.04%
Strip Club 9	0	2	7	15	18	32	1.34%
Strip Club 10	12	34	68	107	141	198	8.26%
Total Sex Crime Incidents in Strip Club Buffers from 2012-2014						563	2.35%
Total Sex Crime Incidents in SF from 2012-2014						2397	

Name of Night Club	Vandalism Crime Counts Per Buffer						% Value
	250	500	750	1000	1250	1500	
Night Club 1	16	53	93	148	205	295	1.35%
Night Club 2	1	29	91	160	236	374	1.71%
Night Club 3	9	37	69	182	322	448	2.05%
Night Club 4	4	23	67	118	185	270	1.23%
Night Club 5	20	50	634	731	847	962	4.39%
Night Club 6	6	24	73	147	215	353	1.61%
Night Club 7	65	144	260	500	737	950	4.34%
Night Club 8	18	34	62	121	194	259	1.18%
Night Club 9	32	80	150	276	438	562	2.57%
Night Club 10	32	94	149	299	436	564	2.58%
<b>Total Vandalism Incidents in Night Club Buffers from 2012-2014</b>						<b>5037</b>	<b>2.30%</b>
<b>Total Vandalism Incidents in SF from 2012-2014</b>						<b>21896</b>	
Name of Strip Club	Vandalism Crime Counts Per Buffer						% Value
	250	500	750	1000	1250	1500	
Strip Club 1	17	53	127	221	321	442	2.02%
Strip Club 2	36	97	203	299	402	541	2.47%
Strip Club 3	33	86	191	269	396	516	2.36%
Strip Club 4	36	97	203	299	402	541	2.47%
Strip Club 5	14	47	124	205	301	428	1.95%
Strip Club 6	35	91	162	264	394	533	2.43%
Strip Club 7	33	86	191	269	396	516	2.36%
Strip Club 8	40	101	163	278	414	552	2.52%
Strip Club 9	20	70	138	217	278	451	2.06%
Strip Club 10	39	146	273	469	735	1011	4.62%
<b>Total Vandalism Incidents in Strip Club Buffers from 2012-2014</b>						<b>5531</b>	<b>2.53%</b>
<b>Total Vandalism Incidents in SF from 2012-2014</b>						<b>21896</b>	

Name of Night Club	Vehicle Theft Crime Counts Per Buffer						% Value
	250	500	750	1000	1250	1500	
Night Club 1	14	39	77	107	149	194	0.99%
Night Club 2	2	13	38	58	94	132	0.68%
Night Club 3	12	23	43	90	164	215	1.10%
Night Club 4	2	14	41	72	124	180	0.92%
Night Club 5	18	31	90	124	177	235	1.20%
Night Club 6	3	12	35	64	89	138	0.71%
Night Club 7	33	54	111	183	266	345	1.77%
Night Club 8	19	30	68	111	172	231	1.18%
Night Club 9	13	32	76	135	234	304	1.56%
Night Club 10	15	48	79	145	232	304	1.56%
<b>Total Vehicle Theft Incidents in Night Club Buffers from 2012-2014</b>						<b>2278</b>	<b>1.17%</b>
<b>Total Vehicle Theft Incidents in SF from 2012-2014</b>						<b>19540</b>	
Name of Strip Club	Vehicle Theft Crime Counts Per Buffer						% Value
	250	500	750	1000	1250	1500	
Strip Club 1	20	38	90	133	169	227	1.16%
Strip Club 2	23	50	88	138	173	229	1.17%
Strip Club 3	20	53	90	127	174	222	1.14%
Strip Club 4	23	50	88	138	173	229	1.17%
Strip Club 5	19	33	78	126	178	221	1.13%
Strip Club 6	17	48	88	122	176	223	1.14%
Strip Club 7	20	53	90	127	174	222	1.14%
Strip Club 8	25	51	87	125	184	231	1.18%
Strip Club 9	2	24	44	92	105	196	1.00%
Strip Club 10	20	60	119	228	322	467	2.39%
<b>Total Vehicle Theft Incidents in Strip Club Buffers from 2012-2014</b>						<b>2467</b>	<b>1.26%</b>
<b>Total Vehicle Theft Incidents in SF from 2012-2014</b>						<b>19540</b>	

**Census Tracts and Demographics for Study Area**

<b>CT</b>	<b>Pop</b>	<b>FHH</b>	<b>Year_1824</b>	<b>Divor</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>Food_S</b>	<b>Poverty</b>
101	3827	5	13	29	75725	1	15
102	4220	0	3	25	108976	2	5
103	4346	0	13	14	89646	0	11
104	5265	3	5	35	101463	1	7
105	2606	12	7	22	111531	3	9
106	3664	56	6	23	28750	1	28
107	5311	37	8	10	23235	2	29
108	4779	33	5	29	81513	1	19
109	4740	34	6	30	109662	1	13
110	5303	36	6	28	93932	0	10
111	5078	17	7	42	63346	0	15
112	3078	9	8	39	71172	1	15
113	3058	4	11	9	25904	2	24
117	1547	40	12	33	37455	4	28
118	1740	32	15	16	20547	2	39
119	2543	0	15	49	58641	0	12
119	2625	61	10	32	58657	0	18
120	3563	96	17	29	36134	0	18
121	3876	61	23	58	47367	0	14
122	4576	18	7	22	38045	3	29
122	3079	0	13	80	29226	2	27
123	1790	67	10	42	12371	7	49
123	2518	0	13	44	29362	1	41
124	4613	49	13	39	20152	1	34
124	3393	13	14	33	32794	1	29
125	3547	13	4	72	13164	2	47
125	4120	0	7	57	12267	1	53
126	2499	0	2	16	166538	0	2
126	3101	29	3	13	131302	1	6
127	3758	6	3	13	121354	0	8
128	4908	3	3	25	125750	0	5

129	3444	72	7	18	108201	1	6
130	4548	0	4	23	133537	1	9
131	3791	7	7	30	123671	2	2
131	2692	14	4	18	99722	1	8
132	4695	10	2	12	168750	1	2
133	4482	14	5	19	135900	1	9
134	3968	0	5	16	119815	3	5
135	2592	32	4	52	103618	1	9
151	2106	0	6	37	81902	1	8
152	3865	11	5	36	67036	2	13
153	2066	17	6	48	88462	0	5
154	5927	8	10	14	109449	1	7
155	3918	6	3	25	51870	1	23
156	3015	2	15	16	79815	0	16
157	8373	24	31	39	83793	1	11
158	3738	48	242	21	72568	0	13
158	2837	7	4	40	86176	1	14
159	4081	41	15	40	38231	2	26
160	2552	9	10	40	59107	0	10
161	5085	53	10	71	19571	0	36
162	2604	34	4	23	59659	0	14
163	4748	54	10	47	82019	1	21
164	4135	3	7	43	84353	2	13
165	5787	43	9	30	84500	2	14
166	5537	2	11	51	94722	1	12
167	4960	21	8	38	120741	4	6
168	3329	0	6	27	80179	0	9
168	2957	53	6	33	75333	1	17
169	3021	6	2	27	99760	1	5
170	3857	24	2	33	125188	0	6

171	3557	2	3	22	123565	1	3
171	3862	20	10	17	113672	1	8
176	7220	40	7	32	22279	1	33
177	1654	34	6	37	79358	0	12
178	3066	3	0	25	16677	3	44
178	4307	15	8	26	66475	0	21
179	3083	76	30	44	38077	8	32
180	3232	0	11	38	125156	1	5
201	5257	24	8	41	38977	4	27
202	5962	39	6	35	65326	2	15
203	3042	41	6	45	102500	1	12
204	3090	0	2	44	138021	1	1
204	4128	10	2	67	90262	2	3
205	2646	17	6	33	108086	1	8
206	4607	0	4	20	134596	1	11
207	5427	41	7	41	118798	1	8
208	6182	15	13	16	62692	2	17
209	4723	27	8	38	50588	1	19
210	4556	21	3	35	100988	3	3
211	3993	32	3	32	117232	1	4
212	2842	9	3	29	129063	2	8
226	1866	8	0	23	175313	1	3
227	2297	4	3	14	156719	0	4
227	3314	14	4	18	139926	0	4
228	4988	20	6	21	90227	1	11
228	2220	45	9	48	58550	2	10
228	4930	24	9	24	84769	1	14
229	5024	26	10	25	61264	3	16
229	2460	21	11	17	93750	1	14
229	3097	40	7	37	72778	2	18
301	4728	17	9	25	73389	1	15
301	5229	11	12	17	115507	1	9
302	4184	0	2	15	92305	1	11
303	5648	14	4	15	101417	1	7
303	3936	11	9	6	125347	0	11
304	5411	10	10	12	147976	1	8
305	2825	2	2	16	110714	1	9
401	4346	3	9	13	71172	0	14
402	5045	2	9	15	80408	1	12
451	5053	12	12	21	75216	1	20
452	6896	0	4	12	71053	1	14
601	3451	4	4	28	146000	0	4
607	9804	29	6	8	116920	1	11
611	4488	24	10	5	15546	3	46
614	4023	24	2	23	137610	0	7
615	12391	39	7	22	126887	2	8
9803	45	0	0	0	104583	0	0



## OLS Results

Arson			Assault			Burglary		
Variable	Coefficient	Robust	Variable	Coefficient	Robust	Variable	Coefficient	Robust
Night Club Distance	-0.000014	0.133675	Night Club Distance	-0.001013	0.015144*	Night Club Distance	0.000011	0.915221
Strip Club Distance	-0.000005	0.595887	Strip Club Distance	0.000045	0.920879	Strip Club Distance	-0.000788	0.000000*
Age 18-24	-0.022173	0.000062*	Age 18-24	-1.502975	0.000000*	Age 18-24	-0.443073	0.000001*
Divorce	0.010351	0.000002*	Divorce	0.596248	0.000000*	Divorce	0.139619	0.000004*
Female Headed Households	-0.002001	0.272476	Female Headed Households	-0.277565	0.003889*	Female Headed Households	-0.026625	0.302077
Food Stamps	-0.042689	0.011487*	Food Stamps	-5.073426	0.000000*	Food Stamps	-1.130921	0.000011*
Income	-0.000002	0.009977*	Income	-0.000088	0.126216	Income	-0.000077	0.000000*
Population	0.000013	0.159689	Population	0.00025	0.423077	Population	-0.000022	0.886554
Poverty	0.020286	0.000778*	Poverty	2.161242	0.000000*	Poverty	0.199482	0.042180*
Joint F Statistic	30.523391	0.000000*	Joint F Statistic	96.785231	0.000000*	Joint F Statistic	60.994707	0.000000*
Joint Wald Statistic	111.084109	0.000000*	Joint Wald Statistic	267.389976	0.000000*	Joint Wald Statistic	401.298592	0.000000*
Disorderly Conduct			Domestic Violence			Drugs		
Variable	Coefficient	Robust	Variable	Coefficient	Robust	Variable	Coefficient	Robust
Night Club Distance	-0.000151	0.000280*	Night Club Distance	-0.00017	0.033551*	Night Club Distance	-0.001127	0.011547*
Strip Club Distance	0.000107	0.019104*	Strip Club Distance	0.000052	0.452608	Strip Club Distance	0.000843	0.121562
Age 18-24	-0.052658	0.007050*	Age 18-24	-0.153654	0.001456*	Age 18-24	-1.22286	0.000161*
Divorce	0.023136	0.000510*	Divorce	0.083862	0.000000*	Divorce	0.683363	0.000002*
Female Headed Households	-0.022826	0.000143*	Female Headed Households	-0.023404	0.131751	Female Headed Households	-0.365303	0.000340*
Food Stamps	-0.10135	0.051207	Food Stamps	-0.571438	0.000006*	Food Stamps	-1.787723	0.107029
Income	-0.000006	0.284171	Income	-0.000014	0.045091*	Income	0.000016	0.795975
Population	0.000007	0.748107	Population	0.00007	0.208425	Population	0.000933	0.017780*
Poverty	0.110575	0.000470*	Poverty	0.247107	0.000000*	Poverty	2.261687	0.000002*
Joint F Statistic	36.882641	0.000000*	Joint F Statistic	41.700774	0.000000*	Joint F Statistic	59.496899	0.000000*
Joint Wald Statistic	115.141088	0.000000*	Joint Wald Statistic	171.319161	0.000000*	Joint Wald Statistic	85.132019	0.000000*
Drunkenness			DUI			Gambling		
Variable	Coefficient	Robust	Variable	Coefficient	Robust	Variable	Coefficient	Robust
Night Club Distance	-0.000142	0.003276*	Night Club Distance	-0.000056	0.001158*	Night Club Distance	-0.000007	0.005681*
Strip Club Distance	0.000094	0.078912	Strip Club Distance	0.000019	0.195412	Strip Club Distance	0.000007	0.016127*
Age 18-24	-0.124296	0.000064*	Age 18-24	-0.020774	0.017583*	Age 18-24	-0.001044	0.305399
Divorce	0.051188	0.000523*	Divorce	0.010866	0.000255*	Divorce	0.000361	0.268141
Female Headed Households	-0.026002	0.008528*	Female Headed Households	-0.007854	0.013623*	Female Headed Households	-0.001114	0.001181*
Food Stamps	-0.275218	0.001122*	Food Stamps	-0.068441	0.004050*	Food Stamps	0.005003	0.129127
Income	-0.000005	0.429124	Income	-0.000005	0.000146*	Income	-0.000001	0.042728*
Population	0.000106	0.004713*	Population	0.000012	0.274833	Population	0.000003	0.033854*
Poverty	0.212185	0.000014*	Poverty	0.023189	0.014916*	Poverty	0.001056	0.275645
Joint F Statistic	47.971556	0.000000*	Joint F Statistic	26.448723	0.000000*	Joint F Statistic	14.062894	0.000000*
Joint Wald Statistic	81.68698	0.000000*	Joint Wald Statistic	195.884277	0.000000*	Joint Wald Statistic	46.125342	0.000000*

Kidnap			Larceny			Liquor		
Variable	Coefficient	Robust	Variable	Coefficient	Robust	Variable	Coefficient	Robust
Night Club Distance	-0.000038	0.058007	Night Club Distance	-0.002982	0.033481*	Night Club Distance	-0.000034	0.002521*
Strip Club Distance	-0.000005	0.776491	Strip Club Distance	-0.003816	0.000039*	Strip Club Distance	0.000027	0.024707*
Age 18-24	-0.035906	0.004771*	Age 18-24	-2.128728	0.033924*	Age 18-24	-0.031764	0.000058*
Divorce	0.021101	0.000000*	Divorce	1.106314	0.000321*	Divorce	0.016713	0.000037*
Female Headed Households	-0.009464	0.030173*	Female Headed Households	-0.715976	0.013662*	Female Headed Households	-0.009381	0.000410*
Food Stamps	-0.147443	0.000063*	Food Stamps	-8.278482	0.000038*	Food Stamps	-0.049458	0.015234*
Income	-0.000003	0.250159	Income	-0.000466	0.000031*	Income	0.000000	0.951483
Population	0.000008	0.499425	Population	0.000543	0.674003	Population	0.000034	0.000302*
Poverty	0.071761	0.000141*	Poverty	2.749144	0.004813*	Poverty	0.055395	0.000098*
Joint F Statistic	46.788059	0.000000*	Joint F Statistic	36.281531	0.000000*	Joint F Statistic	46.317198	0.000000*
Joint Wald Statistic	189.688348	0.000000*	Joint Wald Statistic	266.544203	0.000000*	Joint Wald Statistic	65.152809	0.000000*
Pornography			Prostitution			Robbery		
Variable	Coefficient	Robust	Variable	Coefficient	Robust	Variable	Coefficient	Robust
Night Club Distance	0.000000	0.960163	Night Club Distance	-0.0000780	0.764393	Night Club Distance	-0.0004920	0.003654*
Strip Club Distance	0.000000	0.64367	Strip Club Distance	-0.0000060	0.985537	Strip Club Distance	0.0001300	0.486937
Age 18-24	-0.000438	0.124425	Age 18-24	0.051322	0.337558	Age 18-24	-0.506100	0.000005*
Divorce	0.000057	0.747009	Divorce	-0.042000	0.060178	Divorce	0.213079	0.000001*
Female Headed Households	-0.000038	0.626800	Female Headed Households	0.109154	0.211517	Female Headed Households	-0.124692	0.000337*
Food Stamps	-0.000317	0.515176	Food Stamps	-0.935266	0.153648	Food Stamps	-0.982762	0.005064*
Income	0.000000	0.742849	Income	-0.000046	0.009163*	Income	-0.000042	0.022799*
Population	0.000000	0.972794	Population	-0.0002330	0.230305	Population	0.000336	0.018164*
Poverty	0.000445	0.428376	Poverty	-0.123113	0.13633	Poverty	0.793794	0.000000*
Joint F Statistic	2.300439	0.000000*	Joint F Statistic	7.704778	0.000000*	Joint F Statistic	80.664628	0.000000*
Joint Wald Statistic	3.051333	0.000000*	Joint Wald Statistic	23.942157	0.000000*	Joint Wald Statistic	205.650815	0.000000*
Sex Crimes			Vandalism			Vehicle Theft		
Variable	Coefficient	Robust	Variable	Coefficient	Robust	Variable	Coefficient	Robust
Night Club Distance	-0.000075	0.198136	Night Club Distance	-0.000736	0.000258*	Night Club Distance	-0.000301	0.000010*
Strip Club Distance	-0.000019	0.724063	Strip Club Distance	-0.000112	0.395491	Strip Club Distance	-0.000127	0.104057
Age 18-24	-0.051282	0.057157	Age 18-24	-0.349839	0.002292*	Age 18-24	-0.286889	0.000000*
Divorce	0.040891	0.000001*	Divorce	0.201066	0.000000*	Divorce	0.11884	0.000000*
Female Headed Households	-0.011223	0.224303	Female Headed Households	-0.111353	0.003706*	Female Headed Households	0.005528	0.629169
Food Stamps	-0.259921	0.000005*	Food Stamps	-1.845892	0.000000*	Food Stamps	-0.978517	0.000000*
Income	-0.000013	0.029158*	Income	-0.000099	0.000000*	Income	-0.000103	0.000000*
Population	0.000006	0.798876	Population	0.000081	0.477002	Population	-0.000052	0.429115
Poverty	0.066773	0.010224*	Poverty	0.472486	0.000000*	Poverty	-0.056321	0.179851
Joint F Statistic	26.146696	0.000000*	Joint F Statistic	77.010581	0.000000*	Joint F Statistic	120.610997	0.000000*
Joint Wald Statistic	268.831925	0.000000*	Joint Wald Statistic	95.446007	0.000000*	Joint Wald Statistic	1079.539204	0.000000*